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62.51
1897

20 TO 24 BUSHEL OF APPLES ON SINGLE TREES.



15-YEAR APPLE ORCHARD IN BLOSSOM, CRETE NURSERIES.

(SEE PAGES 5 AND 12.)

"KEEPING ALWAYS AT IT BRINGS SUCCESS."

25TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE CRETE NURSERIES.

Established 1872.

CRETE, NEBRASKA.

OFFICE AND PACKING GROUNDS NEAR CENTER OF TOWN.

In presenting herewith our Catalogue we take pleasure in announcing that having received very thorough care our stock has made an excellent growth. A personal inspection is invited, together with correspondence. To those unacquainted with our business, we would say that we annually grow over two hundred acres of trees and plants for sale, consisting of an extensive and complete assortment of stock.

Thankful for the very largely increased trade which we have received during the last trade season, we would ask from those who favored us with their orders, a continuance of their favors, and a trial from those with whom we have not dealt. The following prices we think will compare favorably with any reliable establishment for good, first-class nursery stock. An examination of our large and profitable orchards will well repay a trip to Crete.

WHERE TO BUY—The true way to purchase trees and plants is to purchase as near home as possible from some reliable grower. Those who purchase their trees and plants in this manner are seldom disappointed. We try to send out such varieties as will please customers and give them entire satisfaction. We have furnished thousands of orchards and groves to our customers throughout the country, which have been a source of profit and satisfaction to them. Come and see us, or, if this is impossible, write for what you need.

LOCATION, SOIL, ETC.—Crete is located on the main line of the B. & M., and also on the Missouri Pacific, twenty miles southwest of Lincoln, with eight express trains daily, giving prompt shipments to all parts of the state and adjoining states. Our soil, mostly high, rolling table land, is unsurpassed in the production of healthy, well ripened stock. We grow much better and healthier roots than eastern nurseries; our soil is free from the American Root Aphis, so troublesome east. We have not, as yet, been troubled with borers, or any of the pests so troublesome in eastern nurseries, and our customers can depend upon entire freedom from such pests. With improved diggers we send out nearly all the roots that belong to the trees and plants, insuring strong and certain growth.

PACKING—The prices annexed include packing and delivering to express or freight office, free of charge. If cash accompanies the order will pay express or freight charges to customer's nearest station on orders of \$10 and upwards. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, save large lots packed in bulk. We guarantee all stock to reach customer in good order.


Packing Season usually commences October 1, and from 10th to 15th of March. **ORDERS** should be sent in early, and written with care on separate sheets from the letter, *giving full and explicit directions as to the route and manner in which to be shipped.* Claims for errors, if any, should be made within five days of receipt of goods. Order now.

REMITTANCE should be made by Draft, Postal Money Order, Postal Note, or Express.

TERMS—Orders from parties unknown to us should be accompanied by cash or good references.

REPLACING—Whether lost by excessive drouth, hail, or lack of attention by the planter, we replace all fruit trees and plants that die from any cause, at *half price*. Replace *free* where promptly notified and known to be our fault.

VARIETIES, as far as possible, should be left to us. Having given twenty years to the study of what is best to plant in Nebraska, and having only desirable varieties in stock, we feel sure customers who have not made a study of this question can, with manifest advantage, leave the selection of stock to us. Having planted largely on contracts for many years, our experience covers the entire state. Many who select varieties choose enough of each kind to plant a row in orchard or garden, and thus plant as many of those varieties which bear but little as of the most productive. Six or eight of the most productive varieties of apple trees will yield twice as much as an average selection of twenty varieties.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have our stock true to label, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally charged for the stock that proves untrue.  *Correspond for SPECIAL RATES ON LARGE ORDERS or Clubs and for Agencies.*

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

DISCUSSION OF STOCK—We have a large stock of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, all the leading varieties of small fruits, large stock of Evergreens and Ornaments, and special large lot of Shade Trees of great variety. We dig with care and pack to carry safely. By special arrangements we are allowed to ship parts of cars in bulk, paying only first-class freight by weight. This enables us to ship trees of any size, and Osage and other plants to points on the B. & M. and M. P. systems in lots of 3,000 to 5,000 pounds without boxing, packing carefully in one end of the car in bulk.

Feeling sure that most planters wish trees and plants that will stand our climate and give an abundance of fruit in the shortest possible time, we propagate mostly such as can be depended on for certain success, and offer comparatively few high-priced and untried varieties. Having eighty-five acres of orchard and fifteen acres of small fruit, we have tested nearly all we offer and send out only such stock as we are confident will please. We have expended over \$15,000 in experimenting, and suggest to our customers that it is cheaper for them to avail themselves of our experience than to gain it for themselves.

Hundreds of orchards all over the country are now clearly proving that a local nurseryman must and does take unusual care to keep his varieties true to name, and to send out the most reliable stock. When planters clearly understand that most traveling salesmen are employed by dealers who buy their stock from distant nurseries; that the nurseries look to the dealer for their pay, and have nothing to do with the misrepresentations made by salesmen and none of the profits which arise from the extravagant prices and substitutions made, they will see that the high character of the nurseries is no protection against the frauds of the dealers, and that the warranties to grow and to be true to name may and may not be met.

PRICE LIST.

**FOR CASH WITH ORDER \$10 OR MORE, WE DELIVER
AT YOUR NEAREST STATION.**

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that our apple trees and all other nursery stock has come through the winter perfectly. A proper selection of varieties will give perfect satisfaction and an abundance of fruit in a short time.

We raised in our orchard in a single season **THIRTEEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF APPLES**. Our best results are from Nebraska grown trees. We send out to our customers the same varieties and just as good trees as those planted in orchards producing the above crop.

SOME FACTS.—One variety yielded at the rate of over 1,500 bushels per acre of ground occupied—trees planted $12\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. Another variety yielded 280 bushels of hand-picked apples on one-fourth acre, and sold for \$210. One Winesap tree we planted gave twenty-one bushels of hand-picked apples. We believe it to be entirely practicable to grow one thousand bushels of hand-picked apples on one acre with less care and expense than is required to grow fruit in California; and, with our superior market facilities, to make better average profit. Owing to the superior keeping qualities, equal to or surpassing New York and Michigan, Nebraska apples sell in car lots for eastern markets at fifty cents a barrel higher than Kansas or Missouri apples.

Mr. E. E. Sanborn, of Springfield, Nebraska, in 1895 raised 2,000 bushels of apples on two and two-thirds acres of orchard planted in the year 1879. The fruit sold for \$1,300, or an average of \$472 per acre. Senator C. A. Day, of Sand Creek, Nebraska, purchased 1,000 apple trees of us, sold thirty to his neighbors, lost none, saved 1,008 living trees at the end of the year. We throw in extras for good count.

Our practice is to plant apple trees, Siberians, and pear trees 14×28 feet. This plants twice as many per acre as can be ultimately maintained. The trees protect one another while young and bear twice as much per acre; should give seven or eight fair crops, or thirty to forty bushels per tree, before needing to thin out alternate trees. Our habit is to alternate wide spreading varieties, like Wine Sap, Ben Davis, with trees requiring less room, like Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden Pippin, and such summer and fall varieties as need little room, commence bearing young to pay for themselves before needing to cut out.

Extreme care used in digging to get the roots and to pack to reach the customer in perfect condition. Our trees are healthy and bear young, often at the age of three to five years. We guarantee stock to reach customers in perfect condition.

We refer to TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SUCCESSFUL ORCHARDS.

APPLES AND SIBERIANS.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	HUNDRED.
5 to 6 feet in two years form	\$0 20	\$2 25	\$15 00
4 to 5 " " " "	15	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 " " " "	10	1 00	7 00
2 to 3 " " " "	08	75	4 00

WINTER—Ben Davis, Winesap, Janet, Missouri Pippin, Sheriff, Walbridge, Allen's choice.

AUTUMN—Jonathan, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Plum Cider, Fall Winesap.

SUMMER—Wealthy, Cole's Quince, Early Harvest, Red June, Cooper's Early White, Yellow transparent.

SIBERIANS—Whitney the largest, also Yellow Siberians, and Quaker Beauty.

THE PLUM.

The cultivation of plums is rapidly increasing. The American varieties are the most reliable. Japanese plums are large and showy; attract attention by early and profuse bearing. They bloom earlier than American varieties and may be more subject to spring frost.

POLLINATION OR FERTILIZATION Many of the successful fruit growers find that the most abundant production of fruit requires a mingling of varieties for a continuous supply of pollen throughout the blooming season by having several varieties blooming at the same time near each other. Some plant 15x7 feet, others 20x10 feet. Close planting also shades the ground. See following description of varieties for further information.

WILD GOOSE—Large, crimson, beautiful; flesh soft, melting, delicious, with a full, fruity flavor; tree a strong grower, prolific. July.

WOLF—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect free stone, quality superb for cooking and for serving with sugar; tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known. August.

DE SOTO—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive. One of the three leaders.

FOREST GARDEN—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, juicy, very sweet; tree a strong grower. August.

HAWKEYE—One of the largest of the natives; light, mottled, red or purple, round oblong, skin thick; fine for canning. One of the best for the market.

Abundance, Willard, Ogon Burbank, Japanese varieties highly recommended but not yet fruited.

ABUNDANCE—One of the best of the Japanese varieties.

FEET.	EACH.	DOZEN.
5-6	\$ 40	\$4 00
4-5	40	3 00
3-4	25	2 50

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

We have planted about 1,000 trees in orchard. Have raised some fruit and we are yet experimenting to find best and safest varieties. Do not manure. Use your poorest land. Plant only six or eight varieties. Aim to get a sure, well ripened growth of twelve to eighteen inches. Rank, late, unripe growth is often a cause of disease. If varieties are left to us, will select to please. Use all the coal ashes you can get about your pear trees, using not less than one-fourth wagon load to each tree, and repeat as needed. Keep soil cool and moist. Pear trees, if treated in this way, if of hardy varieties, can hardly fail to please. One pear tree in Jefferson county, now fourteen years old, has borne thirty-seven bushels of good pears.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
5 to 6 feet, No. 1	\$0 40	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet, medium	30	3 00
The Warner, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet	40	

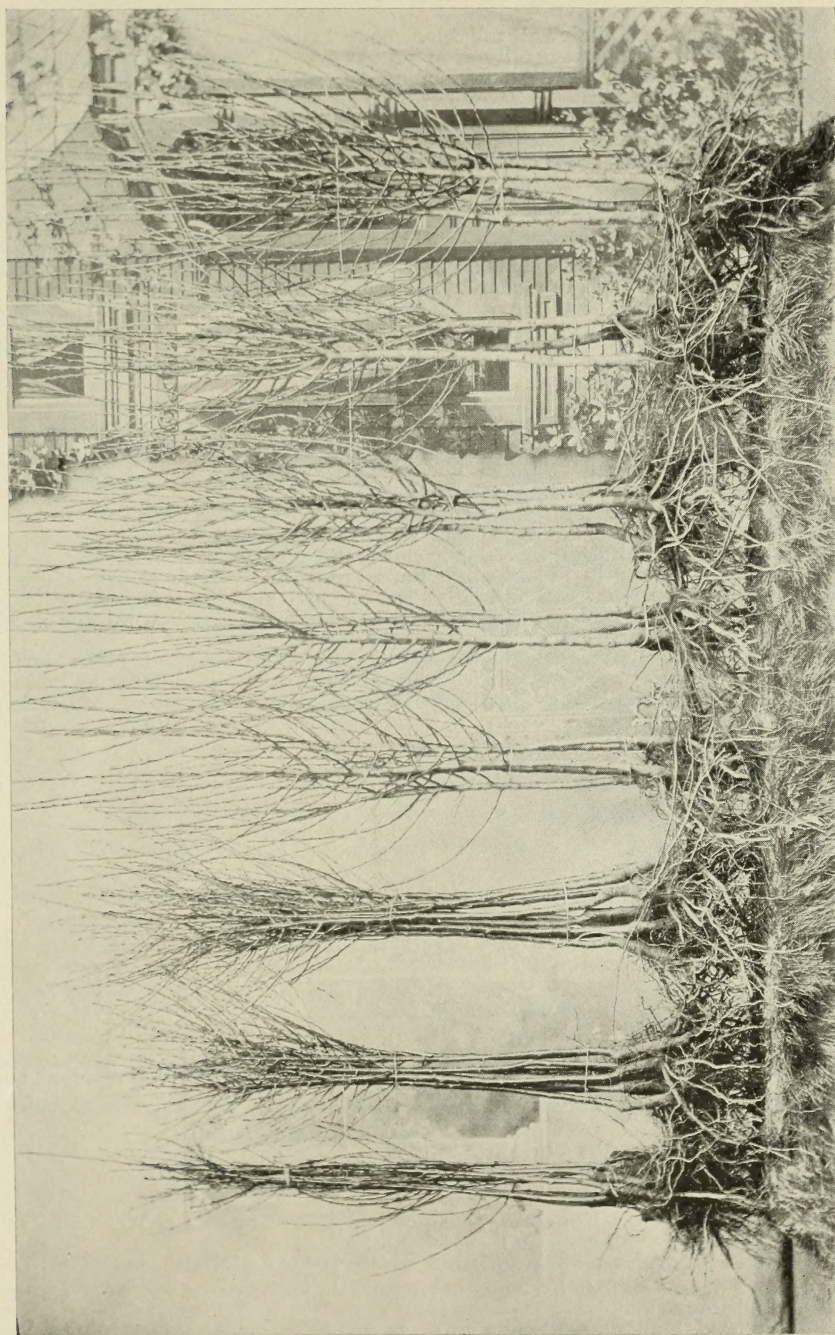
The Warner is the healthiest and most reliable pear yet found in twenty-five years' experience. Originally came from a Quaker lady in Ohio ten years ago. Pulled as a sprout from a very old tree. Free from blight, stocky, slow grower, fair quality. In one year form only. We watched and fruited this tree some years before deciding to propagate and offer it to the public. We recommend it with confidence.

Other Varieties: Kieffer, Vermont, Beauty, Garber, Buerre de Anjou, Howell.

As Dwarfs: Plant Le de Jersey and Duchess de Angouleme.

Our Trees Bear Young and are Adapted to Nebraska.

OUR TREES BEAR YOUNG and are ADAPTED to NEBRASKA.



6 AND 7. SIBERIAN.
2 Year.

4 AND 5. APPLE.
2 Year.

2 AND 3. CHERRY.
2 Year.

1. BUDDED PEACH.
1 Year.

OUR TREES HAVE ROOTS.

SIX-YEAR CHERRY TREES YIELD \$4.00 EACH.

CHERRY.

Assorted varieties on Mahaleb all reliable. They do not send up sprouts.

This fine fruit is grown most readily of any tree fruit, and comes into bearing in two years from planting, healthy, hardy, sure. Plant enough for the birds, your children, your neighbors, and yourself.

Our cherry orchard has paid better than an equal amount of apple orchard. An orchard planted in 1889 yielded four dollars per tree in 1895. Plant 15x15, or about 200 trees per acre. Have raised crops of 400-500 and 700 bushels and found ready market for them. Plant Russian mulberry around the cherry orchard for the birds. The Early Richmond yields most bushels per tree. Montmorency follows in order of ripening, English Morello latest.

All sizes are two-year trees, and are graded in four grades. The largest trees are certainly the most desirable in the same age. The top grades are extra stocky and well-rooted; will please at sight and in orchard. All grades are exceptionally well-rooted:

	EACH.	DOZEN.
5 to 6 feet, 2 years, extra select, stocky.....	\$ 40	\$4 50
5 to 6 " 2 " first-class, "	35	4 00
4 to 5 " 2 " good trees.....	30	3 00
3 " 2 " healthy trees, but small.....	20	2 00

Three and one-half bushels of cherries on single trees.

THE PEACH.

In the peach quality and beauty are combined. With suitable varieties and methods fair returns are secured. In Nebraska the most productive peach orchards are planted on the highest ground and northerly slopes without north windbreaks are preferred. Trees ripen earlier in autumn and buds are more likely to remain dormant until spring. In gardens and small orchards plant on north side of windbreaks or buildings to hold dormant in winter. Peaches fruited freely last season on all slopes and locations and in low valleys.

One Nebraska peach orchardist raised 60,000 baskets of peaches, and plans to plant 100 acres of peach orchard near Lincoln. The following varieties are hardy in bud and will succeed: Alexander, Early Rivers, Hale's Early, Champion, Crosby, Hill's Chili, Wright:

	EACH.	DOZEN.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 15	\$1 50
3 to 4 "	25	2 50
4 to 5 "	30	3 00

RUSSIAN APRICOTS—3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.

GRAPES.

The grape is a very healthful fruit; almost as old as man; in its various forms a very important factor in commerce. The grape vine lives to a great age.

SOIL—A dry, warm soil is the best, a limestone soil or a sandy soil—enriched. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes. Fertilize if soil be thin.

CROPS—The plant or vine often sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and the crop will be heavier, in the end.

PRUNING—Prune annually. The best time is while the wood is entirely dormant in November. Cover before winter.

TRAINING Many productive and ornamental vines are trained on walls, arbors,

THE lattice, and even trees, but usually the vine is staked, tied to a trellis,
VINE etc., as the fine flavor and uniform productiveness is more certain if the plant be kept pruned within a small compass. The wood formed each season is the bearing wood for the next season, and if the new wood is all left on, the vine will overbear, and the bunches will be imperfect.—Cut away eight-tenths of the new wood, leaving only three or four buds of the new growth on each stalk.

CONCORD—Vigorous—Berry and Bunch Good Size—Successful over a wider range of soil and climate than any other sort—in thirty-five states of the Union. Its beautiful appearance makes it one of the most attractive market grapes. Quite sweet and rich when allowed to hang until fully ripe. Bunch rather large, shouldered; berries thickly covered with a beautiful blue bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. Vines strong, vigorous, good foliage; very hardy, healthy and immensely productive. The Concord has been the parent of over twenty new sorts, among them the celebrated Moore's Early, Lady, Pocklington, etc. In season last of August and early September.

SINGLE GRAPE VINES YIELD 50 POUNDS.

336 BUNCHES OF ELVIRA GRAPES ON A SIX-YEAR VINE.

WORDEN—Moderate Grower—Bunch and Berry Large—A compact, handsome bunch; berry of good quality. Next in value to and a little earlier than the Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch and Berry Large—The Moore's Early combines a hardness and productiveness of vine with good quality and attractiveness of fruit. A recent and great addition to grapes, produced from the seed of the Concord. Has been awarded first premium at many horticultural displays. Fully equal to Concord in quality, it may be described as similar to Concord, but ripens about ten days earlier. Hardy and healthy as Concord. Our most valuable early grape.

POCKLINGTON—Vigorous—Bunch and Berry Good Size—Of the Concord family. Golden yellow at maturity, generally shouldered, tender and juicy, flavor and aroma peculiar to itself, seeds small. Hangs well, and sweetens. Good keeper and shipper. Foliage healthy and leathery, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

NIAGARA—Vigorous—Bunch and Berry Large. Pale yellow when fully ripe. A "cross" of Concord and Cassady. Quality good, showy. A compact bunch, frequently shouldered. Productive. Large, thick foliage.

EMPIRE STATE—Vigorous—Bunch 6 to 10 inches—Berry Medium Size—White, tinged with yellow. Quality excellent, "cross" between "Hartford" and "Clinton." Productive. Berries adhere to stem, keep well. Vine hardy. Early September.

ELVIRA—Strong Grower—Bunch and Berry Medium. Pale green with white bloom. Bunch compact, sweet, and juicy. Fine dessert and leading white wine grape. Single vines have borne 570 bunches each on 6 year vines.

PER DOZEN.

Concord, 2 year, extra select.....	\$1 00
“ 1 year, No. 1.....	75
Worden, No. 1.....	1 00
Moore's Early, very early, No. 1.....	1 25
Elvira, very hardy, No. 1.....	1 00
Empire State, No 1.....	1 25
Niagara, No. 1.....	1 25
Delaware, superior quality, No. 1.....	1 25
Pocklington, long keeper, No. 1.....	1 25

STRAWBERRIES.

PLANT THEM IN THE SPRING We wish to advise our friends—the first thing—that strawberry plants should be planted in the spring. We find that all do not know this. Summer and fall planting is unsafe in Nebraska.

Description cannot do this wholesome and refreshing fruit justice.

POLLENIZE—Blossoms of all varieties are bisexual or perfect, except those marked pistillate. Pistillate blossoms, or sorts, are destitute of stamens, and must have a row of a bisexual sort planted every 9 or 12 feet apart among them, or, better still, every fourth or fifth plant in the row, to pollenize their blossoms. When rightly pollenized the pistillates are most prolific.

SOIL—Any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops, so it be of good drainage. It should be rich, or enriched, and deeply worked for planting. Improve the crops by mulching with short hay, straw, or grass from the lawn. This keeps the fruit clean, etc.

Warfield, Bubach, and Haverland, fertilized with Bederwood make an excellent plot

WARFIELD—Pistillate—Medium or Below—Firm—Early—Possesses beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness. It is not immensely large, but quite satisfactory.

HAVERLAND—Pistillate—Large—Medium—Mid-Season—A heavy bearer of fine berries. Excellent in quality. We hear praises for it from all quarters. Long in shape, many berries are two inches long. Bright, glossy crimson. Holds its fruit up well from the ground. Plants increase or mat rapidly.

CRESCENT—Pistillate—Medium—Rather Firm—Mid-season—While only medium in size, its productiveness is seldom equaled; has produced 400 bushels per acre. Handsome. Bright scarlet. Continues long in fruiting. Colors all over at once. Plants vigorous. It is better not to let plants mat too closely together.

TO SAVE NEARLY ALL THE MOISTURE, CULTIVATE WEEKLY.

LOOK OUT FOR A WET SUMMER.

BEDER WOOD—This is fast becoming a standard early berry everywhere. Few have been as generally tested North, South, East, and West with as much success. As near drought proof as a berry can be. Very prolific of early, good size berries, which grow large on good soil. Being a strong staminate, or perfect bloomer, it is of great value to pollenize early to medium pistillate varieties.

MICHEL'S EARLY—Useful as a fertilizer for other plants. Noted for the great vigor and healthiness of its plant growth and the beauty and shapeliness of its fruit.

	PER HUNDRED.	PER THOUSAND
Warfield, Haverland, Crescent.....	\$ 75	\$4 00
Bederwood, Michael's Early.....	75	4 00

Use the fourth and fifth to fertilize first three.

RASPBERRIES.

Land that will produce good crops of corn or wheat will also produce good crops of this fruit. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds; do not cultivate deep enough to disturb roots.

	PER DOZEN.	PER HUNDRED
Turner and Cuthbert, red varieties.....	\$ 75	\$3 00
Tyler, Ohio, Gregg, Palmer, Older, black caps.....	75	3 00

BLACKBERRIES.

This healthful and profitable fruit succeeds if it be mulched and well cultivated and covered in winter. Its fruitfulness is improved by moisture (but do not give it "soggy" land.)

PRUNING—Should be governed by growth of canes. If rank, pinch back the canes in summer when two feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

EARLY HARVEST—A Vigorous Grower—Very early in ripening; berries medium, deep glossy black, sweet, highest quality, not large but uniform. Good to best if given "warm soil;" if you can give it such a location do not omit Early Harvest. Requires rather close pruning to secure its great capacity for productiveness. When cane attains two feet, pinch back, causing it to throw out laterals. Must be covered in winter.

SNYDER—Strong, Healthy Grower—Berry Medium Size—The Snyder is still unsurpassed for extreme hardiness and productiveness, though the berry is not as large and luscious as some, nor does it command as high a price in city market. The Snyder is well known, but will remind our customers that the berry is juicy, sweet, when fully ripe, has no hard, sour core, and the canes do not have the long claw thorns like Kittatiny and some others.

	PER DOZEN.	PER HUNDRED
Snyder.....	\$ 75	\$3 00
Early Harvest.....	1 00	4 00

CURRANTS.

It has been the idea for many, many years that the housewives' stores could not be called complete that does not embrace a liberal supply of this fruit, preserved, made into jam, or converted into that staple article, current "jell." A fruit plant that will endure more abuse and severe weather than most others. But the better the culture (including fertilization, wood ashes, and manure), the better the fruit.

Currants fruit as freely in Nebraska as any other state, if sheltered from south wind and the ground kept moist and cool by heavy manuring and mulching. Coal ashes are particularly valuable when used as a mulch.

RED DUTCH—Free Grower—Red—Long Bunch. Bush an upright grower and good bearer. Early.

VICTORIA—Short Grower—Red—Good Size Bunch. A late sort. Especially esteemed by southern fruit growers. Quality good.

WHITE GRAPE—Vigorous Grower—White Compact Bunch. Early. Good to best for "jell," requiring less sugar than most of other sorts. Bush vigorous and a vigorous bearer, adhering to stem and continues long for use.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Vigorous Grower—Red—Long Bunch—Large Berry. A recent and valuable addition to currants. Deep red, cross between Cherry and Victoria, less acid. Bunch long, berries hold their size to end of stem.

	EACH.	PER DOZEN.
No. 1 plants, very strong.....	\$ 10	\$1 00
Fay's Prolific.....	15	1 25

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry requires the same soil and attention as does the current.

HOUGHTON—Strong—Bending Grower—Berry Small—Probably the best known of any. Should have the very best cultivation and care to renew its vigor.

DOWNING—Vigorous Grower—Berry Very Large—The best “all around” American berry, lightest green with distinct veins. About twice the size of Houghton. None better for general purposes. A handsome, large, productive bush. Berries hang thick in close rows beneath. Bears abundantly annually, and comes in use at a season when the housewife appreciates a good sauce for pie material.

Houghton, 2 years.....	PER DOZEN. \$1 00
Downing, 2 years.....	2 00

JUNE BERRIES—Very hardy and productive, size and color of the huckleberry, \$2.00.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

In view of low prices of all farm products, for cash with order, small fruit plants, roses and ornamental shrubs to the value of \$6 may be selected for \$5, and will be delivered at customer's nearest station, free of express charges, if this special offer is mentioned in the order.

Second—Small fruit plants, roses, and ornamental shrubs to the value of \$3 may be selected for \$2.50, express *not* prepaid. Or to any point in Nebraska express will be prepaid in place of fifty cents discount in second special offer.

All our stock is so well grown and heavily rooted that it cannot be sent by mail. We do not send out light stock, such as is furnished by those who handle mail order trade. Experience has shown that such light, weak plants do not withstand our trying climate.

ASPARAGUS—Two-year old plants, per 100, \$1.00.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream thickened with a little flour; the first garden vegetable of spring. One hundred plants would supply a very small family, three hundred is usually required. Plant in rows three feet apart, two feet distant in row. Set crown or top of the plant an inch or two below the surface, the lower roots should extend down as far as possible.

RHUBARB.

Make rows four feet apart and plants three feet distant in the row. Set roots so that the crown will be about three inches below surface.

MYATT'S LINNÆS—Those who have never grown this sort, which is superior to others and earlier, will at once note the decided improvement on the old “pie plant.” It is an early tender product and much milder in acidity. Makes a delicate flavored dish or material for tarts, pies, etc.

Rhubarb, strong roots.....per dozen \$1.00

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

All these have been transplanted, are well furnished with roots, have been carefully trimmed and trained, are nursery grown. The box elder and soft maple are especially thrifty. Remember in considering prices it is expensive to dig and pack these trees.

In planting, dig large holes and wrap bodies with cloths from ground up into limbs to guard against sun-scald and borers.

Box Elder 8 to 10 feet, very smooth.....	\$ 30
“ 8 to 9 “	25
“ 7 to 8 “	20
Soft Maple 10 to 12 feet, good bodies.....	40
“ 9 to 10 “	30
“ 8 to 9 “	20
“ 7 to 8 “	15
Ash 10 to 12 feet.....	40
“ 9 to 10 “	30
“ 8 to 9 “	25

PRICES REDUCED TO COMPARE WITH FARM PRODUCTS.

Our Ornamental Plants and Roses are Very Strong and Well Rooted.

Elm	10 to 12 feet,	extra select	50
"	9 to 10 "	choice trees	35
"	8 to 9 "	"	30
Catalpa speciosa	10 to 12 feet	"	40
"	9 to 10 "	"	30
"	8 to 9 "	"	20
Russian Mulberry	4 to 5 "	"	15
"	5 to 6 "	"	20
"	seedlings for hedges and windbreaks, 12 to 18 inches, per 100		1 00
"	18 to 24 " " " "		2 00

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

We are well supplied with hardy ornamental plants, shrubs, roses, all strong and well rooted. The roses are particularly strong. Most of them two to three feet and have been grown in open ground, adapting them to planting out in our trying climate. In planting dig large holes and use one-fourth fine, old manure well worked into the soil. Apply water under the surface. When you apply water use one-fourth of a barrel at one time, watering through holes dug for the purpose. Then fill mulch and leave for weeks until water is again needed. The varieties mentioned may be planted with confidence.

ROSES—For the greatest success in rose beds you can hardly use too much decayed vegetable and animal fertilizers. Plant roses in the richest bed you have.

If thoroughly watered with whale-oil soap dissolved in luke warm water (1 lb. soap to 8 gallons water), insects will give little trouble. Apply as soon as insects appear.

Very strong, 2 to 3 feet should be cut back to 10 or 12 inches.

Queen Prairie, climber, bright rosy red	\$ 30
Baltimore Belle, pale blush, nearly white	30
Seven Sisters	30
Madam Plantier, hardy white Rose, suitable for cemetery	30
Harrison's Yellow, one of the best	30
John Hopper	35
Gen. Jacqueminot, rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired and in great demand. This is undoubtedly the most popular Rose in cultivation	35
La France, silvery-rose changing to pink; a most constant bloomer; very fragrant; beautiful both in flower and bud	35
Paul Neyron, a grand Rose with immense double flowers, probably the largest grown; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; finely scented	35
Salet, a Hardy Moss Rose	35

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE, Very hardy—One of the most beautiful shrubs grown. Flowers pure white, single. 25

LILAC, Purple—Their great clusters of fragrant flowers are too common to need much description. They grow freely and flower profusely, thrive in poor soil, stand abuse, neglect, drought, heat, and cold.

	EACH.
2-3 feet, very hardy	\$ 20
3-4 " stands dry weather	30
4-5 "	40
Snowball 2-3 feet, very hardy, easily grown	25
Deutzia, double white blossoms, very pretty	25

HYDRANGEA—This is one of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation; the flower trusses are large, in panicles from nine to twelve inches in length, and nearly as broad; color white at first, but changes to deep pink as the season advances. The plant attains a height of five to eight feet, and is remarkable for its bold, erect habit. 2-3 feet. 25

HONEYSUCKLES—CORAL—Loniceras—These vines are famous the world over for their hardiness and vigorous growth. They have very pretty, fragrant flowers, and do not quarrel with any kind of soil, growing well wherever they are planted. 25

Hall's Japan, an evergreen variety, flowers pure white, changing to yellow. 30

Monthly Fragrant. 30

Syringia (Mock Orange), pure white, sweet scented flowers. 25

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper)—Luxuriant in growth with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for covering old tree trunks, walls or fences, 2 to 3 feet. 25

We Guarantee Stock to Reach Customers in Perfect Condition.

EVERGREENS GROW IF ROOTS ARE PROTECTED.

EVERGREENS.

We have been very successful in the planting of evergreens, once planting 45,000 on contract on new land, first season after breaking, and saved 36,000 of them, or 80 per cent. These had only contract or farm care. Our customers following printed direction, which we send out for care and cultivation, successfully plant evergreens of all sizes up to three or four feet. In lawn or park planting we prefer to plant in groups and mulch the entire area of the group for a few years. In this way they are protected from the summer's heat and the winter's drouth. More evergreens are lost from dry ground and dry winds of winter than from summer heat. Plant from March 20 to May 1. Evergreens transplant most successfully just as the sap is starting for new growth, and before the time for hot days and warm winds. The two easiest varieties to transplant are Norway Spruce and Scotch Pine.

Evergreens should be freely planted for ornament and shelter. The small sizes should be transplanted at first in rows for good cultivation, and when from fifteen to eighteen inches in height can be lined out in wind-break or shelter.

Norway Spruce, 12 to 15 inches, 3 year	Per hundred	\$3 00
Balsam Fir, 6 to 8 inches, 4 year, stocky	"	4 00
Scotch Pine, 12 to 15 inches, 3 year, stocky	"	4 00
Austrian Pine, 9 to 12 inches, 3 years, stocky	"	4 00
American White Pine, 6 to 8 inches, 3 years, stocky	"	4 00
Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 inches	Each	50
" " " 24 inches	"	40
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches	"	25
" " " 24 to 30 inches	"	40
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet	"	40
" " " 3 to 4 feet	"	50
Austrian Pine, 18 to 24 inches	"	35
White Pine, 24 to 30 inches	"	35
" " " 18 to 24 inches	"	30

FOREST TREES.

	PER HUNDRED.	PER THOUSAND.
Ash, 8 to 12 inches	\$0 25	\$1 70
" 10 to 15 inches	30	2 50
Cottonwood, 10 to 15 inches	..	1 25
" 15 to 20 inches	..	1 50
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches	30	3 00
" 18 to 24 inches, 2 years	50	4 00

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Is composed of the most successful horticulturists in the state. Their experience is nearly free to all. To maintain certain necessary expenses memberships are needed. Those who have already planted trees and wish to know more about the proper method of cultivation, or who are interested in future plantings, should invest \$1.00 in membership in our State Horticultural Society, and secure our reports, which may be obtained of our secretary, J. H. Hadkinson, Box 1352, Lincoln, Nebraska, or of the president, E. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebraska, and should also subscribe for the *Nebraska Farmer*, Lincoln, Nebraska; *The Stockman and Cultivator*, Omaha; *The Prairie Farmer*, Chicago.

Correspond early before the rush of delivery, remembering that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of the spring.

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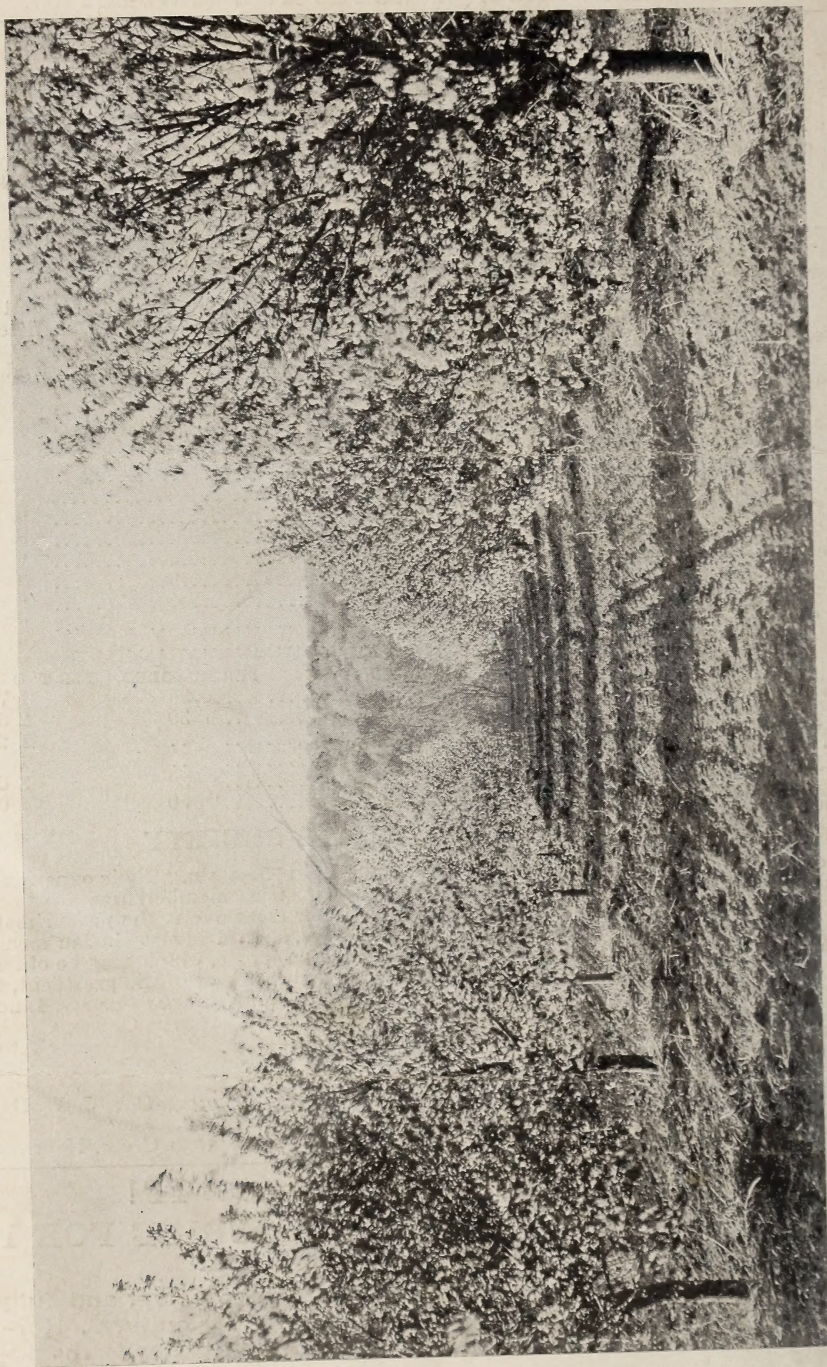
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